

PROGRESS AND CONDITION OF OHIO.

So much has been made over the decline of values within the last six months, as to make it instructive to look occasionally in another direction. Ohio furnishes an example of advancement in all the elements of national prosperity which has not been exceeded by any State in the Union. For ten years she has gone steadily forward, standing erect when other communities more pretentious than herself were prostrated by commercial panics, until she has attained a position of strength which constitutes her an independent empire, self-sustaining and progressive while others are comparatively stationary. The statistics of her progress and condition, as laid before her Legislature a few months since, embody a multitude of facts which cannot fail to attract attention wherever known. Ohio has been the greatest wheat producing State in the Union, having in the last ten years produced 200,000,000 bushels, one half of which has been exported. The crop of 1860 is estimated at 22,000,000 bushels. Like every other wheat region, the average yield per acre has been declining. In 1850 it was 18 bushels, but in 1859 it had sunk to 7.3, much of this decline, however, being caused by the memorable June frost of that year. In corn Ohio holds a similar pre-eminence. In 1850 the crop was 53,000,000 bushels, exceeding the yield of any other State; while in 1860 it was 90,000,000. There has never been a yield so large. This astonishing increase has not arisen from better culture, but from an increase of acres planted. The ratio per acre is steadily declining. From 1851 to 1853 it was 37.7 bushels; for three succeeding years it was 31.1, then 31.2 for three years thereafter, and in 1859 it had declined to 29.5. In 1860 the number of acres in corn was 1,537,947, and in 1859 it was 2,431,312, or a tenth of the entire State. The area now devoted to corn planting cannot be greatly increased, because the alluvial lands, on which only is corn a preferred crop, will soon be all occupied, and because a much larger surface devoted to this grain will be disproportioned to the need of other staples, and of rotation in crops. In several counties this limit of extension has been reached, the acreage of corn having shown but little increase during ten years.

In other grains some remarkable changes are observable. In 1849 barley was raised to the extent of 354,358 bushels, but in 1859 the production had grown to 1,638,577 bushels. This rapid increase is attributable to the manufacture of vast quantities of beer within that period, consequent upon the influx of German immigrants. In buckwheat also there was a notable increase, 638,000 bushels in 1849, and 3,000,000 in 1859. Hay averages 14 tons per acre, the annual yield being 1,500,000 tons. As in all other sections of our country, the production of potatoes has not kept pace with the demand, and the crop is about 5,000,000 bushels. Ohio has increased largely in horses, cattle, and swine. In 1840 she had 2,028,401 sheep, which had increased to 3,943,000 in 1850. This was owing to the tariff of 1842. New-England went to Ohio for wool, where immense amounts were purchased. But the free-trade tariff of 1846 blasted this growth, and in 1850 the number of sheep had diminished to 3,388,174. About 100,000 are annually killed or injured by dogs. The increase of horses and cattle is very rapid, chiefly on account of their easy transportation to market, and the remunerative prices obtained in Eastern cities. In the last ten years the increase of horses and mules was 63 per cent, and of cattle 40 per cent.

Ohio contains about 25,000,000 acres, 13,000,000 being improved, of which more than 3,000,000 have been brought into cultivation within ten years. Not less than 6,000,000 are actually plowed land. When compared with New-York, there will be found a remarkable similarity of condition between the two States, thus:

	New-York.	Ohio.
Improved land.....	13,000,000	13,000,000
Unimproved land.....	12,000,000	12,000,000
Arable land.....	3,000,000	3,000,000
Meadow, pasture and fallow.....	9,000,000	9,000,000

It is quite curious that so young a State as Ohio, and containing much less land, should have attained so near a parallel with the State of New-York. The principal reasons must be found in the milder climate of Ohio, and her larger quantity of arable land. Ohio has a very large quantity of alluvial land in a climate suitable for the growth of corn, while New-York has much less. The difference in the agriculture of the two is equally marked: New-York cultivates much meadow and pasture, while Ohio chiefly cultivates corn. Ohio contains about one-tenth of all the farmers in the Union; as the tendency is to the subdivision of lands, the farms averaging about 100 acres.

An agricultural community so flourishing as this must be very heavy exporters. Accordingly, more than three-fourths of all that Ohio exports are of agricultural products, or of manufactures from them. Their total value in 1853 was \$40,216,736, and in 1860 about \$56,500,000. There were 650,000 hogs exported, and some 6,000,000 bushels of corn in the shape of whisky. In fact, this Ohio whisky business is one of the marvels of the West. There are 100 distilleries, annually converting 17,715,000 bushels of corn into fire-water, producing 780,591 barrels. Of this, as whisky and alcohol, 450,000 barrels are exported. The domestic arts and manufactures consume a large amount of the remainder, while there are 8,000 grog-shops in the State to insure a market for all that may be left. To the existence of these grog-shops is attributed one-half of all the murders, suicides, and casualties committed in the State. The products of animal fat are worth \$7,000,000, of which two-thirds are exported. The whole product of animal meat packed is about \$12,000,000.

Some branches of manufacturing have been very largely prosecuted in Ohio. The production of iron has doubled since 1850, while the manufacture of castings, machinery, &c., has increased even more, until the whole iron product is some \$20,000,000 per annum. The manufactures from wood are enormous in bulk and value. At Cincinnati there are establishments for producing portable houses, which are made ready to be fitted together, the pieces marked and tied in packages, and then shipped for the remote States, in which entire towns exist of this description of houses. Of household furniture there is also an immense quantity manufactured, which finds an outlet from Cincinnati. Agricultural implements and machinery are extensively produced. The manufacture of clothing at Cincinnati has attained extraordinary growth, probably unprecedented in the Union. This is caused by the great and constant demand for coarse clothing by the large number of boatmen and em-

igrants in the Ohio and Mississippi Valley, the settlement of numerous Jewish dealers in clothing in that city, who, from small beginnings, built up immense establishments, and to the introduction of the sewing machine, which greatly cheapened the cost of production. Cincinnati is probably the most eligible location in the country for a large business of this kind. In 1860 there were 13,000 persons employed by it, producing goods to the value of \$16,000,000. In 1840 the product was only \$2,000,000. The leather, wool, and cotton products of the State are valued at \$6,000,000. The annual value of house building is \$10,000,000. It is said that since 1850, at least one hundred branches of mechanical and manufacturing industry have been introduced into the State, which did not exist there before, some of them of great importance. During this period of ten years many manufacturing emigrants had left for more Western locations, who built up rival establishments, thus, to some extent, interfering with the localities they had abandoned. But the constantly-increasing tide of immigration not only prevented any actual decrease, but nearly doubled the value of manufactured products. Thus their aggregate value in 1860 was \$62,647,259, while in 1850 it was set down at \$12,867,500.

In the mining of coal, iron, and salt, Ohio has advanced within a few years more rapidly than in any other branch of industry. Mining, except where the precious metals exist, is the last of the industrial arts to be developed. The demand for food and clothing must everywhere be first satisfied. It was so in Pennsylvania and Maryland, whose inexhaustible mines of coal and iron lay untouched until within thirty years. Ohio contains rich deposits of these staples, and their extensive development must give to every locality in which they are found an impetus which may be measured by that given to Philadelphia by the coal business alone. That interest, unaided by foreign commerce, has kept that city as progressive as New-York; while Pennsylvania, an older and less agricultural State than Ohio, producing less wheat and corn, has grown faster than either Ohio or New-York. This rapid growth is owing to the application of capital to the mining of coal and iron. Pennsylvania has had thirty years' experience of the value of mining, while Ohio is but just beginning. Nearly one-third of her surface yields coal and iron, for which a completed system of railroads and canals offers the most extensive outlets to markets in which no limit exists to the demand.

When mining in Ohio becomes thoroughly developed, her progress in wealth and population will be found to exceed all previous experience. Already the great salt works of Pennsylvania and Virginia have ceased to compete with hers. Her product has increased from 300,000 bushels in 1840 to 2,000,000 in 1860. The increase since 1850 has been 250 per cent. Her 19 furnaces in operation in 1840 have grown to 59 in 1860, their products rising from \$649,000 to \$3,171,000. In coal the progress is even more surprising. In 1840 the quantity mined was only 3,500,000 bushels, but in 1860 it reached 50,000,000, at the former date employing 434 men, but 7,000 at the latter. The census returns show that in all those counties where the manufacture of iron and salt and the mining of coal have been thus increased, there is a new population has concentrated itself. The same fact is exhibited in Pennsylvania. Land rises in value in consequence, new farms are subdued, old ones are better cultivated, and the consumer being placed beside the producer, the foundation of a common prosperity is established. Ohio now contains 2,343,739 inhabitants, including 34,849 colored, a gain of 359,270 in ten years, and an increase of over 29 per cent. Her chief cities are growing rapidly, Cincinnati having gained 99 per cent, Dayton 83, and Cleveland 156 per cent.

In the vastness of her railroad system, Ohio has exceeded all other States. Within ten years she has built 3,000 miles of road, and now contains a total of 4,133 miles, while Pennsylvania, the next highest, has but 3,972, and New-York only 3,175. In these works \$120,000,000 have been expended, of which \$61,455,000 is still owing as railroad debt. There is good reason for this decided superiority. Ohio is the great natural gateway between the Eastern and Western States. No great canal or railroad from New-England, New-York, Pennsylvania, or Maryland, intended for the transportation of produce from West to East, can be valuable unless it connects with one through Ohio. Hence every increase of the Western harvest, or of trade and manufactures in the East, adds to the traffic on the Ohio railroads. They have no competitors but the propellers on the Lakes and the steamboats on the Ohio at high water. The financial condition of these roads is better than it has been. Eight of the twenty-eight are in the hands of receivers. On twenty-four of them, costing \$110,000,000, the average annual profit in 1860 was 4.12 per cent. They carried last year nearly 3,000,000 tons of freight, and 3,090,152 passengers.

The assessed value of real and personal property in 1850 was \$439,966,340; in 1860 it had grown to \$858,302,601, or more than double. The entire debt due from all classes of debtors is as follows:

State Debt.....	\$14,250,221	Debt due to Banks.....	\$10,747,301
Municipal Debt.....	9,603,993	Commercial Debt.....	50,000,000
Judgment Debt.....	9,902,800	Private Debt.....	10,000,000
Unpaid Taxes.....	29,400,000	Other Debt.....	2,000,000
Railroad Debt.....	61,455,000	Total.....	\$230,389,528

By taking from this aggregate the amount of the railroad debt, which is a corporate liability, to be paid from the business of the roads, the debt of the people of Ohio is shown to be \$109,070,527, or only 19 per cent on the assessed value of property. The foregoing figures are taken from a most elaborate investigation made by Mr. Mansfield, the Commissioner of Statistics, appointed by the State to look into the condition and progress of every branch of local industry and finance. They are at once novel and interesting, and prove the people of Ohio to be in a highly prosperous condition.

The marriage statistics are very complete. The number of marriages for four years was as follows:

In 1857.....	25,611	In 1859.....	30,071
In 1860.....	29,246	In 1861.....	32,466

Of these, 1,531 belong to the Methodists, 763 are Presbyterians and Congregational, 551 are Baptist, and 79 Episcopal.

The foreign commerce of Ohio is almost exclusively with Canada. It has increased so rapidly as at present to be larger than that of some of the Atlantic States with foreign countries. The entries and clearances in 1846 were in number 268, but in 1858 they had increased to 1,045. This commerce continues to increase rapidly, the entire tonnage of the State having tripled within 12 years. In tonnage and shipbuilding, Ohio is the fifth State in the Union, being exceeded only by Maine, Massachusetts, New-York, and Pennsylvania.

This exhibition of the condition and resources of Ohio shows that she is an empire within herself, so far advanced in wealth, and so peculiarly situated as to be measurably exempt from the effects of those commercial revolutions which have swept with such desolating fury over the Atlantic States. Indeed, her history proves that while these revolutions have thinned the population of Eastern cities, they have increased hers. In every crisis, from 1819 to 1857, Ohio gained immensely in population. In troubles such as we now experience, old communities throw off swarms of emigrants to new towns and new lands, there to raise the food they are prevented by bad government from earning here. She passed safely through the crisis of 1857. In that year there was no great increase in the number of judgments or money suits, while the records of all our courts disclosed a contrary state of things. The financial equilibrium of her large farming population was not sensibly disturbed. It will doubtless be as free from disturbance now.

CITY ITEMS.

BULL'S HEAD.—New-York Cattle Market, Tuesday, July 9.—The Beef Cattle market is again overstocked, and the prices are depressed below the quotations in our last week's report. We found this morning, at the opening of the great weekly market, in Forty-Fourth street, about 3,500 head of bullocks, and this added to 300 sold yesterday, makes up the total in the sixty-four droves yarded. Some of the tops of droves, of most excellent quality, sold during the morning at over 8 cents a pound net—say 8½c. for the very choicest bullocks of the droves; but no droves would average that price, and but few, if any, sold at prices equal to 8 cts. a pound for the most, making off; that is, hide, fat, &c.

The weather has been distressingly hot all day, and but for a breeze in the afternoon, would have been unendurable. The excessive heat in the middle of the day was probably the cause of the extreme dullness of the trade, during its continuance. At least it nearly stopped all disposition to buy during several hours, so that at four o'clock an unusually large proportion of the stock remained unsold, and much more than for several weeks, must go over till to-morrow, which if it proves as much harder to-day as last Wednesday did harder than the opening day, this will prove the worst market for drovers that they have met with this year. It is the opinion of some of the oldest cattle brokers that the price of bullocks to-day is \$3 to \$3 a head less than the same size and quality sold for last Tuesday. The decline is more readily seen than apparent from the quotations generally given by salesmen per pound, because, in such an overstocked market, they do not get such estimates of weight as owners desire that they know the cattle are entitled to, and beside this, there is a top price to-day, and we do not believe that one in twenty has sold at that rate upon fair estimates of weight. The general average is 7½ cents net a pound. The owners of some third-hand grade steers, and rough stock, declare that it is not selling at 6 cents, but have not seen any one who thought better of it. It is a good thing for this time of year, though not equal to the general run of the last six months. There are no droves of real mean bullocks, and there are some of real good quality, which owners will think sold at very mean prices.

The market for hogs is exceedingly depressed; and lower than last week for sheep and lambs.

FATAL SHOOTING AFFAIR.—Early on the evening of the Fourth, Stephen McGrath, a young man well known in the Sixth Ward, was sitting on the corner of Chatham and Baxter streets, when several half-grown boys came along, and one of them seized and butted him in the face with his head. The noise created by this disturbance soon drew a large crowd, and among others who interfered in behalf of McGrath, was a man known as "Jingles." It is said that he drew a knife, and with it made some violent demonstrations toward one William Aily, a lad in the crowd. The latter, as now appears, drew a pistol and fired at Jingles, but, instead of shooting him, the bullet from the weapon took effect in the nose of one Patrick Doyle, inflicting a bad wound. Doyle was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he died on Tuesday from the effects of the injuries. Several persons were arrested at the time by the Sixth Ward Police, but the magistrate discharged them on the following morning, for want of evidence, it not being known at that time that Doyle had been shot by Aily. There is one or two other versions of the occurrence, but, doubtless, the facts will be elicited by Coroner Jackson, who is to hold an inquest on the body to-day. There are several witnesses in custody, who saw the affair from first to last. The deceased was a young man, 19 years of age, and lived in Manhattanville.

FIGHT AT THE HOUSE HOUSE.—On Monday night Aldermen Genes, President of the Board of Aldermen, Ald. Tuomey, Stephen Phillips, esq., a wealthy gentleman of the Fifteenth Ward, and several others, were drinking together at the House House, when a dispute arose between them in regard to politics. Mr. Phillips, deeming himself grossly insulted by Ald. Tuomey, struck him in the eye, blackening and coloring it. The Aldermen returned the blow, and was aided by Ald. Genes and some others who were present. Mr. Phillips finding himself in the minority, called to his aid John Woods, the prize-fighter, but the President of the Board dealt him such a powerful blow upon the head that he was glad to beat a retreat, and kept himself secure during the rest of the evening. The two Aldermen then pounced upon Mr. Phillips and beat him unmercifully, his face being gashed in several places, and the back of his head cut open with a tumbler. A citizen who was passing, alarmed the police, and an officer rushed in and arrested Mr. Phillips, but the others got Mr. P. was taken to the Station House, but as no complaint was made against him, he was soon discharged. It will be some little time before either he or Ald. Tuomey will be able to appear to advantage in public.

CUTLERY FOR THE ARMY.—Messrs. Southwick & Wood, No. 82 Nassau street, are now manufacturing a superior article of knives and forks for the use of the Army, for which patent has been asked. They are manufactured from polished steel, the handle and blade being all one piece, the handle japanned. They are made to fit together compactly and also embrace the bowl of a spoon, which can be attached to the tines of the fork. The three pieces, when packed, occupy no more space than an ordinary dinner-knife, and can only be put out of repair by destroying them entirely. The three pieces can be held for about one-half the price usually paid for ordinary knives and forks of an inferior quality. They are recommended by various military gentlemen, and have been adopted by several regiments in this vicinity. The inventor of the combination is Mr. J. W. Harlie of this city.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday the city was like a fiery furnace. At 6 a. m. the mercury at Delaunoy's in Wall street, denoted 77°, which is four degrees higher than it stood 24 hours previous. At noon both yesterday and the day before the elevation was the same, 90°. An hour or two later thermometers in various parts of the city were said to indicate from 140 to 160 degrees more. About six o'clock last evening a smart shower came, which had a most grateful effect upon the atmosphere. Several cases of sun-stroke are reported, and two soldiers of the Massachusetts Regiment fell from their ranks in the Park, who, after being restored by water, were taken to the boat in a carriage.

THE TRIAL OF THE PRIVATEERMAN.—At 3 o'clock yesterday the case came up again at the Tombs. The counsel for the defense and prosecution, pending the opening of the case, amused themselves by cracking jokes over the recent failure of the Columbia County panel of jurors, and in splitting hairs over the laws of treason and piracy.

After consultation the case was adjourned over to Wednesday next, at 3 p. m., neither the defense nor the prosecution caring to press the matter in view of the certainty of indictment. It is expected that the indictment will be presented by the Grand Jury on Monday, in which case the prisoners will be duly arraigned, held on the indictment, and regularly tried. This will obviate the necessity for any more action before Commissioner Henry.

The probability is expressed by the prosecution that, in view of the difficulty in finding a Judge and Jury to try the case during the approaching hot season, it will go over until September.

All the prisoners, seventeen in number, were brought into Court yesterday; all except the Captain and first officer being manacled.

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE UNION DEFENSE COMMITTEE.—It is understood that after the departure of the Jackson Guard, Tammany Regiment, that the Defense Committee will be able to complete an elaborate report which is now preparing, in relation to their disbursements. It is stated that not a dollar has been paid from the fund, without the knowledge of the Mayor and Controller, both as to the amount and the specific object for which the money was to be expended. The Committee are taking steps to apply to the State and Federal Government for a repayment of the money that has been expended in the fitting out of the thirty-five regiments which have been wholly or partially put in the field by this Committee. Should this money be repaid, a fund will be furnished which can be devoted to the relief of soldiers' families. The thirty-five regiments have been put in the field at an average expense of about \$25,000 each. The Committee have also expended sums varying from \$200 to \$2,000 on twenty regimental families. And \$400,000 has been expended in aid of the families of volunteers. Yesterday the Board of Supervisors appropriated \$79,000, their unexpended surplus of last year, for the same object.

The Committee are in daily receipt of letters from captains of companies, who give lists of sometimes as many as forty or fifty men who have wives, children, mothers and sisters, all of whom are recommended for support. Some who are actually earning more money than at any other labor for a year past as a result of saving a single dollar for their families, but throw their money away in the purchase of whisky. The chiefs of contractors have, however, in some cases, occasioned a drain on the pockets of soldiers for necessary articles. A proposition, compelling the volunteer troops to appropriate a portion of their pay for the support of those who, in times of peace, are dependent upon them, will be urged upon the attention of Government.

A CARD FROM JOHN W. FARMER.

Sir: I intend leaving the city on the 17th inst. for Washington, Fortress Monroe, &c., and to take with me for distribution among our patriotic army, who have left their homes to defend our glorious Union, a number of articles they stand much in need of. Any citizen feeling disposed to add to my donations may rest assured that they will be distributed to those most in need of them.

JOHN W. FARMER.
No. 47 Ludlow street, July 10, 1861.

BOARD OF EXCISE.—At the meeting of this Board, yesterday, eleven licenses were granted at \$5 each—one for a saloon and six to licensees. The Board will meet again to-day, noon.

The Board of Directors of the New-York Juvenile Asylum. held their stated monthly meeting on the 10th inst. A. R. Wetmore, esq., President, in the chair. There have been six minutes of the minutes of the last meeting read. The number now remaining in the Asylum is 360.

J. W. QUINCY, Secretary, pro tem.

FATAL MISTAKE.—A PHYSICIAN'S CHILD THE VICTIM.—About four months ago, Mrs. Dr. Fisher, late of No. 115 Eldridge street, died, and left an infant child. Before her death she gave the babe to Mrs. Caroline Ehlers, living at No. 4 First street, to bring up. Mrs. Ehlers and the child both being ill last week, Dr. Fisher ordered some morphine powder for Mrs. E., and some powders of a milder form for the infant. Late last Saturday night, Mary Jones, the domestic, was directed to mix one of the powders prescribed for the child, but by mistake she got hold of the wrong powder, and it was administered by Mrs. Ehlers. The mistake was discovered when too late, and the child died on Monday evening. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict of death from an overdose of morphine, administered by mistake.

ALLEGED ASSAULT UPON THE COLLECTOR.—The expensive effect of the heated term was illustrated in a "spread" which appeared in an evening paper yesterday about a call made by a few gentlemen upon Collector Barney. The statement that at the meeting of the Republican Executive Committee, held on Monday evening, it was ordered that two Republicans should be chosen for appointment from each ward is untrue. The matter was not referred to in any way. The reporter, it seems, was not admitted to a private audience granted by Collector Barney in accordance with his own appointment, "a porter guarding the entrance and refusing admission to members of the press." and it is therefore not surprising that he drew so largely upon his imagination for his facts.

DEATH OF ONE OF THE DE KALB REGIMENT.—A member of the De Kalb Regiment, attached to Company K, who left this city for Washington on Monday afternoon, died soon after reaching Elizabethport, N. J. The body was brought back on the steamer Kill Van Kull and placed under a shed on Pier No. 2, N. R. No one acquainted with deceased accompanied the remains, and consequently his name and former residence are unknown. A physician's certificate, however, which was forwarded, set forth that the unfortunate soldier's death was the result of drinking copiously of ice-water while overboard, during his march through the City of New-York, July 8, 1861. Coroner Jackson was called to hold an inquest, but there was no evidence touching the death of deceased except what was embraced in the certificate. The remains were conveyed to Bellevue Hospital for identification. Deceased was about 22 years of age, and evidently a native of Germany.

SINGULAR CASE OF SAVING LIFE.—At the foot of Jay street, yesterday forenoon, the captain of a canal barge was lying on the deck of his vessel reading the newspaper, when he heard a sudden plunge in the water. He looked round, and there beheld his little daughter, struggling on the surface. Her hopes having been inflated in falling, she was prevented from sinking. Her father at once sprang into the water, and no sooner had he got hold of the object of his effort, than he felt something grasping his leg. This proved to be the infant child which the little girl had been carrying about on deck when she overboarded and fell. Patrolman Standish of the railroad and steamboat squad was on hand, and promptly assisted all three in getting ashore again.

ARREST OF A SECESSIONIST.—Henry V. Valtes, a lawyer, residing at No. 132 Monroe street, was arrested yesterday, charged with having created a disturbance in one of the streets of the 7th Ward, by uttering language of the most sedition character against the Administration and all sympathizers with the Government. It appears that he has been in the habit of par-

suing this course, greatly to the annoyance of his neighbors, and hence the complaint. Justice Brennan, before whom he was taken, held him to await an examination.

MARINE SOCIETY.—The last quarterly report of this Society, presented at its quarterly meeting on Monday evening, Capt. Charles H. Marshall in the chair, shows that one member has been added since the last meeting; the number of widows on the pension list is 58; balance in the Treasury, \$164 96.

Capt. Tinkham offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By a unanimous vote of the Marine Society of New-York, incorporated April 1759, that the name of J. M. Murray, lately Lieutenant in the United States Navy, be stricken from our written printed lists, and notified out by drawing black lines through the name, as being unworthy to be retained on the books of our Society, by reason of his, during the late rebellion, having been a member of the secession movement of the existing rebellion, which was devised by a band of disappointed political robbers and traitors.

ARRIVAL OF A SLAVER.—The prize brig Triton, of Indiana, Midshipman Boehart commanding, from River Congo, W. C. A., in ballast to United States Marshal Murray, arrived last evening. She was seized on the 20th May in the river by the United States ship Constellation, on suspicion of being about to take in a cargo of slaves, having all the necessary outfit for that purpose on board. The Triton touched at Annapolis 7th June.

EXCURSION.—The Annual Excursion and Picnic of the Sabbath-School and Congregation of the Sixteenth-street Baptist Church, to Biddle's Grove, S. I., will occur on Thursday, the 11th inst. (See advertisement.)

TRIAL TRIP.—The steamer Shantung went on a trial trip on Monday. She was built by Thomas Collier for Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., of the China trade. The length of the vessel is 161 feet, the beam 25 feet, and the depth of hold 9 feet 3 inches. She is iron-plated diagonally, and draws five feet of water. She has a beam engine, with a 2-inch cylinder and 10-foot stroke of piston. The paddle wheels are 22 feet in diameter.

We have received frequent complaints from masters of vessels arriving at this port of the unofficial and ungentlemanly conduct of Dr. Hugh Martin, the United States Consul at Matanzas, Capt. Walters of the schooner American, arrived yesterday, makes very serious charges against him, which demand prompt investigation.

BOAT CAPSIZED.—Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, a small sail-boat was capsized off Quarantine, containing three persons, one of whom was drowned. The others were saved by Capt. James Braisted of the State Island ferry-boat Westfield. The men were soldiers, belonging on Governor's Island. The one drowned belonged to Company I.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—During the past week sugar merchants in this city have paid duties amounting in the aggregate to \$35,000. One dealer paid \$30,000, another \$7,000, and others less amounts. One firm paid \$31,000 in duties on sugar yesterday, and on other withdrawals \$110,000 within a week.

THE CASE OF JEFFERDS.—The trial of Jeffers for the double murder in Eighteenth street, is set down for 10 o'clock this morning in the Court of Sessions.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE meets this evening at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street.

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FATAL MISTAKE.—A PHYSICIAN'S CHILD THE VICTIM.—About four months ago, Mrs. Dr. Fisher, late of No. 115 Eldridge street, died, and left an infant child. Before her death she gave the babe to Mrs. Caroline Ehlers, living at No. 4 First street, to bring up. Mrs. Ehlers and the child both being ill last week, Dr. Fisher ordered some morphine powder for Mrs. E., and some powders of a milder form for the infant. Late last Saturday night, Mary Jones, the domestic, was directed to mix one of the powders prescribed for the child, but by mistake she got hold of the wrong powder, and it was administered by Mrs. Ehlers. The mistake was discovered when too late, and the child died on Monday evening. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict of death from an overdose of morphine, administered by mistake.

ALLEGED ASSAULT UPON THE COLLECTOR.—The expensive effect of the heated term was illustrated in a "spread" which appeared in an evening paper yesterday about a call made by a few gentlemen upon Collector Barney. The statement that at the meeting of the Republican Executive Committee, held on Monday evening, it was ordered that two Republicans should be chosen for appointment from each ward is untrue. The matter was not referred to in any way. The reporter, it seems, was not admitted to a private audience granted by Collector Barney in accordance with his own appointment, "a porter guarding the entrance and refusing admission to members of the press." and it is therefore not surprising that he drew so largely upon his imagination for his facts.

DEATH OF ONE OF THE DE KALB REGIMENT.—A member of the De Kalb Regiment, attached to Company K, who left this city for Washington on Monday afternoon, died soon after reaching Elizabethport, N. J. The body was brought back on the steamer Kill Van Kull and placed under a shed on Pier No. 2, N. R. No one acquainted with deceased accompanied the remains, and consequently his name and former residence are unknown. A physician's certificate, however, which was forwarded, set forth that the unfortunate soldier's death was the result of drinking copiously of ice-water while overboard, during his march through the City of New-York, July 8, 1861. Coroner Jackson was called to hold an inquest, but there was no evidence touching the death of deceased except what was embraced in the certificate. The remains were conveyed to Bellevue Hospital for identification. Deceased was about 22 years of age, and evidently a native of Germany.

SINGULAR CASE OF SAVING LIFE.—At the foot of Jay street, yesterday forenoon, the captain of a canal barge was lying on the deck of his vessel reading the newspaper, when he heard a sudden plunge in the water. He looked round, and there beheld his little daughter, struggling on the surface. Her hopes having been inflated in falling, she was prevented from sinking. Her father at once sprang into the water, and no sooner had he got hold of the object of his effort, than he felt something grasping his leg. This proved to be the infant child which the little girl had been carrying about on deck when she overboarded and fell. Patrolman Standish of the railroad and steamboat squad was on hand, and promptly assisted all three in getting ashore again.

ARREST OF A SECESSIONIST.—Henry V. Valtes, a lawyer, residing at No. 132 Monroe street, was arrested yesterday, charged with having created a disturbance in one of the streets of the 7th Ward, by uttering language of the most sedition character against the Administration and all sympathizers with the Government. It appears that he has been in the habit of par-

KANSAS IN 1861.

Correspondence of THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

MATHEW, Kansas, July 1, 1861.
As to crops in Kansas, I think I may say I never saw finer prospects anywhere. Fall and Spring wheat, and all the products of the farm and garden, seem to give an abundant yield—plenty for man and beast. The first Fall wheat I saw cut was on the 10th of June. Some of the earliest corn was then in tassel. Some few had Potatoes nearly large enough to eat.

The weather was very warm, and rain sufficient at that time. Many in the East will, no doubt, be surprised at the contradictory statements made all last winter about "starving Kansas." No doubt some extravagant statements were made pro and con. Still, it is a matter I think susceptible of demonstration, that all the seed was needed. Could it have been possible to sow had it not been for the heavy early rain, all the seed would have been sown. But to sow "the needy" and "worthy" from "the unmanly" and "the greedy" was out of the question. Some would receive by importunate solicitations from three to six sources church aid and private aid, and then obtain out of the general aid also. Others, too modest and too independent to do this, nothing at all to nothing. No doubt attention has been added much to the fact that the mass of the aid by rail-road landed there. It spread its name, fame, and locality all over the State, and brought a large amount of trade there that would naturally have gone to other places. Of course this produced its effects on the local and the State, and it will not be long before the least of it, for men who had large stocks of goods and grains and groceries to sell, to be so very vigilant in contradicting statements about the needs of Kansas, even if they were extravagant, for the world would see there was a little of the aid at the bottom of it. But I hope that Kansas